

GRAMMAR
1 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: I went to Madrid in order to learn to play the guitar.

- Gabriel loves sports and Jane even more _____.
- I don't have time to play golf with Andrew. In _____ case, I don't even know how to play.
- In _____ of not having a map, the walkers managed to find their way out of the mountains.
- I can _____ garlic cooking. Is someone in the kitchen making dinner?
- _____ to the newspaper, all the trains have been cancelled next week.
- Luis can't _____ heard my message. Otherwise he would have phoned.
- I've lost my wallet with the tickets in it. In other _____, we can't go to the concert.
- We had a good holiday even _____ it rained quite a lot.
- We _____ to have asked Muriel to look at the laptop. She knows all about computers.
- There were so _____ people waiting to see Harry that we couldn't get through the crowd.
- I don't like going to the pub, but Robert _____.
- When I was little, my dad _____ always cook a big breakfast on Saturday morning.
- My new car cost three times as _____ as my last one.
- Not _____ is it raining, the car also won't start.

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2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: If I d been watching (be watching) the game properly, I would have seen Sven score the goal.

- We _____ (not used to) see many people at this beach, but now it's very crowded.
- How long _____ you and Stan _____ (be going out)?
- I felt really angry when I _____ (see) the email that Ruth had sent.
- I was watching TV when the telephone _____ (ring).
- You seem _____ (be) working really hard lately. Don't you think you should have a holiday?

- It _____ (be) announced by a company spokesman that the new factory will not open until next year.
- Could you get someone _____ (help) us with some work in the office?
- You wouldn't be in a rush now if you _____ (wake up) earlier this morning.
- I wish that I _____ (not give) Peter my phone number.
- Darren _____ (have to) work late last Friday night.
- I would _____ (plan) a party if I had known it was your birthday.
- Did you see some kids _____ (play) football in the park yesterday afternoon?
- I'd rather you _____ (wait) here for Jan to come back.
- I started listening to this kind of music while I _____ (live) in Cambodia.

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3 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: I've started running every day because I want to enter the London Marathon.
 owing ~~because~~ due to

- We would rather _____ on holiday in August, but we had to wait until September. In the end, we had a great time.
 our have gone that we go
- It's _____ more difficult to find a good job these days.
 more than more and the
- Please let me _____! I'm sure you have more work to do than I have.
 to help helping help
- We're _____ find a petrol station soon. We've been driving for three hours.
 sure must bound to
- You've got such a bad cold – you really need to look after _____.
 you yourself one
- Could you wash these _____ cups, please?
 coffee's coffee coffee of
- Not until I've saved enough money _____ leave home and try to find my own flat.
 I will will I I'll

- 8 As I was _____, if we can borrow a DVD player, we'll be able to watch the film.
saying said to say
- 9 It looks _____ Myron has finally learnt to play the violin.
as if that though
- 10 The villagers _____ have left the area because they had difficulty growing food.
are thought may understood to
- 11 _____ I need is four extra hours in the day.
What It's The reason
- 12 I don't really like loud music, but Stephen _____.
doesn't is does

 12

Grammar total 40

VOCABULARY

- 4 Complete the sentences with one word made from the word in brackets.

Example: In many countries, smoking has been outlawed (law) in public places.

- 1 I'm afraid we _____ (estimate) how popular the tour would be. One thousand two hundred people asked to join, but we only have 100 places.
- 2 Many animals are fighting for _____ (survive) as humans continue to destroy the environment.
- 3 We had a big _____ (celebrate) for my uncle's 75th birthday.
- 4 _____, (apparent) Luke wants to quit his job and move to Bolivia.
- 5 After my illness, it took me several weeks to get back my _____ (strong).
- 6 A famous _____ (history) visited our school and told us a lot of stories about the past.
- 7 At the school disco, the boys _____ (number) the girls. There were three times as many boys.
- 8 After the crash, the _____ (wound) were taken to the local hospital for treatment.
- 9 The villa has an _____ (door) tennis court, so we can only play if it isn't raining or too hot.
- 10 When we finished university, Axel and I formed a _____ (partner) and started our own business.

 10

- 5 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: I'm reading a very depressing book, and so I keep crying in public.

- haunting witty ~~depressing~~
- 1 I've just started a new _____ working as a manager in a fast food restaurant.
job profession qualification
- 2 What's the name of Stuart's wife? It's on the tip of my _____.
heart tongue head
- 3 My uncle is really intolerant and _____ - _____. That's probably why he hasn't got many friends and why his wife left him.
narrow-minded well-behaved high-risk
- 4 I arrived about an hour before the meeting, so I _____ some time looking in the shops near the station.
gave killed made
- 5 Every time a boy walked past them, the girls started _____.
giggling clicking buzzing
- 6 Working as a dog groomer might not pay that well, but it's a very _____ job.
unpaid contract rewarding
- 7 If it was _____ to me, I'd go on holiday to Sicily twice a year.
go up prefer
- 8 I got the _____ that he was not interested in what we had to say.
way act impression
- 9 The two armies agreed on a _____ for Christmas.
treaty revolution ceasefire
- 10 My parents got a real _____ when they saw my picture in the newspaper. I hadn't told them that I was going to join the peaceful demonstration.
chance joke shock

 10

6 Read the definitions and complete the words.

 Example: very funny = **hilarious**

- 1 a group of words whose meaning is different from the meaning of the individual words, for example, *it was a piece of cake* (= it was easy) = an **i**_____
- 2 an alternative medicine that helps people with back pain = **c**_____
- 3 monotonous, boring = **t**_____
- 4 put off until later = to **p**_____
- 5 speak in a very soft voice = to **w**_____
- 6 a legal agreement where the bank lends you money to buy a house = a **m**_____
- 7 formal word for 'vocabulary' = **v**_____
- 8 money that a bank lends and somebody borrows = a **l**_____
- 9 listen to someone speaking and write down their words = to **t**_____
- 10 remove from power using force = to **o**_____

 10

7 Underline the correct word.

 Example: It's the summer holidays, so I've got time on my hands / head.

- 1 Our dog always roars / barks furiously at anyone who walks past the gate.
- 2 The door made a mumble / click when it closed.
- 3 The troops captured / withdrew more than 500 enemy soldiers.
- 4 For dessert, I plan to serve ice cream with melted / poached chocolate on top.
- 5 Each guard standing outside of the building held a machine cannon / gun and stood very still and straight.
- 6 I don't like modern art, but I quite like abstract / still paintings.
- 7 Look, here's some chopped / sliced bread. Let's make sandwiches.
- 8 Could you please take some money outside / out of my wallet and go to the shop for some teabags?
- 9 I've lost my job, so for a few months we'll have to get by / back on my wife's salary.
- 10 There's no harm in telling a grey / white lie every now and again.

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 Vocabulary total 40

PRONUNCIATION
8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: re|pet|i|tive

- 1 trou|ble
- 2 fig|ure
- 3 in|come
- 4 ma|ter|ni|ty
- 5 de|feat
- 6 scam|bled
- 7 with|draw
- 8 nu|cle|ar
- 9 cap|ti|vi|ty
- 10 a|fford

 10

9 Match the words to the same sound.

~~socially~~ yell tedious buzz
 comfort impressive hiss
 troops put off donation charge

 Example: know socially

- 1 mortgage _____
- 2 **used** _____
- 3 qualifications _____
- 4 **chance** _____
- 5 **joke** _____
- 6 **feelings** _____
- 7 impression _____
- 8 revolution _____
- 9 **cut** short _____
- 10 neighbourhood _____

 10

 Pronunciation total 20

 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 100

End-of-course Test

Reading and Writing **B**

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

THE SCIENCE OF PERSUASION

A

Persuasion is key to business and to much more besides. In many walks of life and in many situations, persuading people to do what you want them to do is the key to success. Is persuasion a science with rules that can be taught and learnt, or is it simply a matter of instinct and personal experience? Researchers have looked into different aspects of persuasion and come up with some interesting results.

B

One advertising copywriter, for example, came up with an approach to selling a product on a TV shopping channel via phone sales that differed from the norm for such advertising. Instead of being instructed: 'Operators are waiting, please call now', viewers were told 'If operators are busy, please call again'. This might appear to have been a risky tactic – putting potential buyers off by suggesting that they would have to waste their time calling repeatedly until they finally got through to someone to take their order. But the results were extraordinary and an unprecedented number of sales resulted. The advert suggested that instead of there being lots of operators sitting there and hoping people would call, there were so many people who wanted the product that people might have to wait until they could get it. This showed just how desirable the product was. Potential customers decided that if so many other people wanted it, they definitely wanted it, too.

C

What role does choice have in persuading people to buy or get something? One study looked at the choices employees made when offered different retirement programmes. This showed that the more choices people were given, the less likely they were to choose anything at all. Another study in a supermarket revealed a similar effect of choice. A particular supermarket displayed either 6 or 24 different kinds of jam. When there were 24 jams to choose from, 3% of customers went to the display and bought one of the jams. When there were 6 jams on display, 30% of customers did so.

D

To what extent can fear play a part in persuasion? One experiment involved public health leaflets on the dangers of tetanus infection. Some of the leaflets consisted almost entirely of frightening images of infected people, with a bit of information about infection, while some contained no

images at all, only information about infection. Some included information on where people should go to get tetanus injections to protect themselves, while others only gave this information and nothing else. The outcome was that the greatest number of people who went for injections were those who had been given the leaflet with both frightening images and instructions on where to go for injections. People who had been given the leaflets dealing only with infection did nothing. The conclusion was that fear paralyses people if no solution is offered, but if people are frightened and offered a solution they are motivated to take action.

E

Research has also looked into the issue of restaurants persuading people who have booked to let them know if they are not going to turn up. This shows that getting people to promise to do something makes them more likely to do it than simply asking them to do it. If the restaurant asks people to call if they can't make it, 30% of them simply don't turn up and don't tell the restaurant. If, however, the restaurant asks them to call if they have to cancel and they reply that they will do so, only 10% fail to notify the restaurant in advance that they will not be coming.

F

Another aspect of persuasion concerns getting someone to change their mind. Everyone knows how hard this can be. It's hard to prove to someone that a previous decision was wrong, and as people get older they get less and less willing to change their minds. This is because people want things to be consistent; they want their attitudes, statements, values, and actions to follow a set pattern. The only way to persuade them to change is to acknowledge this by agreeing that the previous decision they made was a perfectly understandable one. This allows them to focus on your suggestion without feeling that their previous decision was wrong in any way. As a result, they may be persuaded to break out of their established pattern without feeling uncomfortable about doing so.

- In section **A**, the writer raises the question of whether or not _____.
 A persuasion is as important as people say it is ☐
 B it is possible to generalize about how persuasion works ☐
 C business is different from other walks of life with regard to persuasion ☐
- The writer says that the instruction mentioned in section **B** _____.
 A was necessary in the circumstances ☐
 B sounds like a bad idea ☐
 C was given by mistake ☐

End-of-course Test

Reading and Writing **B**

- 3 How did some people react to the instruction mentioned in section **B**?
- A Their interest in the product increased. ☐
- B Many of them bought more than one of the product. ☐
- C They bought something they didn't want. ☐
- 4 In both of the studies mentioned in section **C**, _____.
- A only a few people selected any of the choices ☐
- B the number of choices affected what people did ☐
- C some of the choices proved more attractive than others ☐
- 5 What is said about the leaflets mentioned in section **D**?
- A Some of them contained images that were not frightening. ☐
- B Some of them contained only images. ☐
- C Some of them contained images and information. ☐
- 6 What did the experiment described in section **D** show?
- A Fear alone can prevent people from taking action. ☐
- B Fear always causes people to take action. ☐
- C Fear persuades people to take action more than information does. ☐
- 7 The research described in section **E** involved _____.
- A making the same request more than once ☐
- B people agreeing to a request ☐
- C asking people to do different things ☐
- 8 In section **F**, the writer says that trying to persuade people to change their minds can _____.
- A seem like a challenge to ordinary behaviour ☐
- B take longer with some people than with others ☐
- C fail for reasons that do not seem logical ☐
- 9 The writer advises in section **F** that you should not _____.
- A criticize a previous decision ☐
- B discuss the other person's attitude in general ☐
- C make your suggestion too strongly ☐

- 10 The writer's purpose in the article as a whole is to _____.
- A compare the results of various research into persuasion ☐
- B advise the reader on how to get better at persuasion ☐
- C discuss a number of different forms of persuasion ☐

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- 2 In which section of the article (A–F) are the following mentioned?
- 1 the effect of too much thinking being required _____
- 2 the number of people who don't take a certain action _____
- 3 the importance of telling people how to deal with a problem _____
- 4 the possibility that being good at persuasion is a natural skill that some people have _____
- 5 the way that people are usually invited to do something _____

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Reading total	15
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WRITING

Choose one of the titles below and write approximately 250 words.

- You have been asked to write a review of a TV programme for a local paper.
- You have been asked to write an essay with the title 'Sport at school is as important as any other subject'.
- You have been asked to write an article about how people's diets have changed over the last 30 years.

Writing total	10
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Reading and Writing total	25
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End-of-course Test

Listening and Speaking

B

ENGLISH FILE

Advanced

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about their journeys to work every day. Match the speakers (1–5) to what they mention in connection with their journey (A–H).

Speaker 1 ☐Speaker 2 ☐Speaker 3 ☐Speaker 4 ☐Speaker 5 ☐

- A having a low opinion of other commuters
 B the journey being unpredictable
 C other people changing the way they get to work
 D moving to a different work location
 E other modes of transport being too complicated
 F being lucky
 G remaining calm despite a problem
 H numbers of commuters increasing

☐ 5

- 2 Listen to an interview about being an artist. Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

- 1 What question does the interviewer raise in his introduction to the interview?
 A How many people say, 'I'm an artist'. ☐
 B Why people who say, 'I'm an artist', are often not believed. ☐
 C What entitles someone to say, 'I'm an artist'. ☐
- 2 Sophia says that if you believe that you are an artist, you should not _____.
 A talk about wanting to *be* an artist ☐
 B lie about what you do for a living ☐
 C allow other people's comments to discourage you ☐
- 3 What is Sophia's advice if you have a job?
 A Think about your art while you're working. ☐
 B Spend the minimum amount of time possible working. ☐
 C Try to do some art while you're at work. ☐
- 4 What does Sophia say about personal relationships?
 A Tell people that you are sorry you can't spend more time with them. ☐
 B Be aware that your art causes you to change moods frequently. ☐
 C Explain to people how important your art is to you. ☐

- 5 Sophia says that meeting other artists will show you that _____.
 A it is possible to find people who like the art you create ☐
 B people like you are able to make a living from their art ☐
 C there are other people with the same attitude as you ☐

☐ 5Listening total ☐ 10

SPEAKING

- 1 Answer your partner's questions.
- 2 Now ask your partner these questions.
 1 What are your strengths and weaknesses in English?
 2 What sounds do you most associate with your childhood?
 3 How materialistic do you think you are?
 4 How much travelling would you like to do in your life?
 5 What do you think the life of a celebrity chef is like?
- 3 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?
- 4 Now talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
 1 'Money is more important than love.'
 2 'People should enjoy themselves rather than worry about their health.'
 3 'Every child should have a pet.'

Speaking total ☐ 20Listening and Speaking total ☐ 30